

THE INSTRUMENTS OF INFORMATION DISPUTE RESOLUTION IN INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

The term 'public information disclosure' began to receive attention in 2008, following the enactment of the Public Information Disclosure Law, which mandated the establishment of the Information Commission. This institution is expected to guarantee citizens' rights to access information, including the resolution of information-related disputes. This study investigated the implementation and effectiveness of the existing regulations, with particular emphasis on the role and function of the Information Commission in resolving public information disputes in Indonesia. In addition, the research explored the distribution of judicial authority between the Information Commission and the judiciary. The findings revealed that the existence of the Information Commission has not yet fully ensured effective public information disclosure. Many disputes resolved by the Commission are further escalated to the courts, including to the Supreme Court at the cassation level. This process often causes delays for information requesters and is exacerbated by the non-compliance of certain public bodies with the Commission's decisions. The study also examined the institutional status of both the Central and Regional Information Commissions. The establishment of regional commissions was found to lack independence, as their formation and status are not structurally integrated with the Central Commission. This research is significant as it centers on the resolution of information disputes and provides a comparative analysis of public information disclosure practices in Indonesia and in other countries such as Sweden, Canada, and Japan.

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INTRODUCTION

Public information disclosure has only recently gained popularity and become a widely discussed topic in Indonesia, particularly since the law on Public Information Disclosure was enacted in 2008.¹ Prior to that, the concept of public information disclosure was limited to a small circle of discussions. In contrast, other countries have long recognized the importance of information disclosure. For example, Sweden has implemented public access to information since the 18th century.² Similarly, in South Korea and China, the right to access information is constitutionally guaranteed as part of the right to freedom of expression. The Law on Information Disclosure in South Korea allows individuals to request information held by public bodies.³ China is also one of the countries that has implemented information disclosure. The country has established an official complaint system, complemented by various forms of civil society involvement in the practice of information disclosure.⁴

After the reform era, public awareness of information in Indonesia has increased significantly. This is evident from the high demand for access to information from both government and non-government public bodies. However, this surge in requests has led to some issues. One major problem is that not all citizens are able to obtain public information in a timely and efficient manner, resulting in what is referred to as a Public Information Disputes. These disputes typically arise from differing interests and perspectives between the information requester and the public institution required to provide the information.⁵ This difference in perspective often leads to information disputes. The different perceptions between information requesters and public bodies regarding the right to access public information serve as a primary factor.⁶ The difference in perspective can lead to what is known as an information dispute. In Indonesia, an information dispute arises between a public agency and an information applicant regarding the right to access and utilize information in accordance with the law. Disputes or conflicts between public agencies and applicants are likely to occur in Indonesia for several reasons, including:⁷

- a. Disputes concerning the types of information that can be accessed versus those that cannot be accessed.
- b. Disputes over a public institution's refusal to provide information requested by an applicant under public information laws.
- c. Disputes related to the delay of a public institution in providing information requested

¹ Abdulhamid Dipopramono, *Keterbukaan Dan Sengketa Informasi Publik*, ed. Luqman Hakim Arifin and Tria Nurchayati, 1st ed. (Jakarta Selatan: Renebook, 2017). 5.

² Hood Christopher and David Heald, *Transparency: The Key to Better Governance?* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2006). 3

³ David Banisar, "Freedom of Information around the World 2006: A Global Survey of Access to Government Information Laws," *Privacy International*, vol. 25, 2006.

⁴ Zhang Lei, Arthur P.J. Mol, and Guizhen He, "Transparency and Information Disclosure in China's Environmental Governance," *Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability* 18, no. 2 (2016): 17-24, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cosust.2015.03.009>.

⁵ Rizqan Naelufar, "PERLUASAN KOMPETENSI PTUN DALAM MENGADILI SENGKETA INFORMASI PUBLIK," *UNNES LAW JOURNAL* 2, no. 1 (2013): hlm. 65.

⁶ Dini Agustina, Jamalullail Jamalullail, and Arief Subhan, "Conflict Resolution, Prevention and Handling Public Information Disputes," *Jurnal Indonesia Sosial Sains* 5, no. 1 (2024): 103-13, <https://doi.org/10.59141/jiss.v5i1.984>.

⁷ Tony Prasetyo, "Penyelesaian Sengketa Keterbukaan Informasi Publik Di Pengadilan Tata Usaha Negara Semarang," *Jurnal Spektrum Hukum* 13, no. 2 (2016): 181-98.

by an applicant for public information.

- d. Disputes regarding the fees charged by a public institution that an applicant must pay for access to public information.

The Law on Public Information Disclosure established an institution known as the Information Commission. This commission is granted the authority to conduct socialization, education, and advocacy efforts for public agencies and the general public. Additionally, the Information Commission has the power to resolve information disputes through mediation and/or non-litigation adjudication. The question then arises: how effective and relevant is the Information Commission in terms of ensuring access to information in Indonesia? Despite its efforts, many decisions made by the commission fail to satisfy the parties involved, especially the information applicants. As a result, these individuals often escalate their disputes to the courts, and in some cases, disputes even reach the Supreme Court. The main issue causing disputes is that public agencies often refuse to provide information, citing Article 17 on excluded information or showing negligence in preparing the information. Although the KIP Law establishes a mechanism for handling information disputes, this framework becomes less effective when the information required is urgent and time-sensitive.⁸

Access to information is closely tied to freedom, and many countries have enshrined the right to information in their constitutions.⁹ The disclosure of information is fundamental and should be upheld by the government for the benefit of the entire community. Ensuring transparency in information fosters greater public trust in a clean and accountable government.¹⁰ When required, the state is obliged to make information accessible to the public. Such information, whether presented in the form of documents or through public meetings must be clearly articulated, easily and efficiently obtainable, and comprehensible to the general public.¹¹ This study distinguishes itself from previous research by emphasizing the resolution of information disclosure disputes, while also providing a comparative analysis of information openness practices in Indonesia and selected countries worldwide.

METHODS

This research was carried out through an extensive examination of library materials and secondary data, complemented by empirical findings to strengthen the analysis, arguments and prescriptive conclusions. To ensure a comprehensive perspective, the study employed multiple methodological approaches, including the Statute Approach, the Case Approach and the Comparative Approach. These frameworks allowed the research to systematically explore the

⁸ Muharman Lubis, Tien Fabrianti Kusumasari, and Lukmanul Hakim, "The Indonesia Public Information Disclosure Act (UU-KIP): Its Challenges and Responses," *International Journal of Electrical and Computer Engineering* 8, no. 1 (2018): 94-103, <https://doi.org/10.11591/ijece.v8i1.pp94-103>.

⁹ Wouter Hins and Dirk Voorhoof, "Access to State-Held Information as a Fundamental Right under the European Convention on Human Rights," *European Constitutional Law Review* 3, no. 1 (2007): 114-26, <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1574019607001149>.

¹⁰ Lina Miftahul Jannah, Muhammad Yasin Sipahutar, and Desy Hariyati, "Public Information Disclosure: Mapping the Understanding of Multiple Actors in Corruption-Prone Indonesian Provinces Introduction The Implementation of Regional Autonomy That Began since The," *Policy and Governace REview* 4, no. 3 (2020): 167-81, <https://doi.org/10.30589/pgr>.

¹¹ Mark Fenster, "Transparency in Search of a Theory," *European Journal of Social Theory* 18, no. 2 (2015): 150-67, <https://doi.org/10.1177/1368431014555257>.

legal foundations and practical applications of dispute resolution mechanisms, while also situating them within broader comparative contexts.

The purpose of the study was to conduct an analysis of the norms and rules of positive law as they are defined in the current legislative framework of Indonesia, particularly in connection to state administrative law and the resolution of conflicts involving public information. This research was improved by the inclusion of quantitative case records from the courts as well as statistical data on disputes that were handled by the Information Commission. In spite of the fact that these numbers offered useful empirical insights, their primary purpose was to bolster the qualitative aspect of the research. This allowed for a more in-depth comprehension of the ways in which legal norms are implemented in reality and the ways in which conflict resolution mechanisms operate within Indonesia's ever-changing legal landscape.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Human Rights and Information Disclosure

Human rights are fundamental entitlements that every individual possesses simply by being human. Human rights are inherent rights granted to humans based on their human dignity, and they are not dependent on one's status as a member of a certain society or nation.¹² These rights are not granted by society or derived from positive law; rather, they stem from the inherent dignity of each person.¹³ Every person is born with unique traits such as skin color, gender, language, culture, and citizenship; however, they all share the same fundamental rights. Human rights transcend all economic, political, social and cultural situations. Human rights are characterized by the fact that they involve fundamental freedom, dignity and respect for every person.¹⁴ This illustrates the universal nature of these rights. In addition to being universal, these rights are also inalienable.¹⁵ The provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) of 1966 outline the formulation of human rights as "*these rights derive from inherent dignity of human person.*"¹⁶ In the Islamic perspective, human rights are defined in proportion to the dignity and respect accorded to individuals. Here, human rights are emphasized through simple objectivity, focusing on the fundamental elements of a good life.¹⁷

When we examined the relationship between human rights and the disclosure of information, it becomes clear that in 1946, the UN General Assembly took a significant step by adopting Resolution 59 (1), which stated that "Freedom of information is a fundamental human

¹² Putri Anggia, Ani Yunita, and Fadia Fitriyanti, "Legal Justice: The Abolition of the Principle of Bank Secrecy for Tax Interests in Indonesia," *Jambura Law Review* 5, no. 2 (2023): 314-31, <https://doi.org/10.33756/jlr.v5i2.18793>.

¹³ Jack Donnelly, *Universal Human Rights in Theory and Practice* (Ithaca and London: Cornell University Press, 2003).

¹⁴ Birkah Latif et al., "Human Rights Protection in Trade : A Challenge Perlindungan Hak Asasi Manusia Dalam Perdagangan : Sebuah Tantangan A . Introduction States Always Seek and Optimize Sources of Revenue for the Welfare of Its People . To Be Wealthy , a State Also Always Conn," *Padjajaran Journal of Law* 5, no. 2 (2018): 368-86.

¹⁵ Rhona K.M. Smith et al., *Hukum Hak Asasi Manusia* (Yogyakarta: PUSHAM UII, 2008). 101

¹⁶ Smith et al. 101

¹⁷ Mifahus Sholehudin et al., "Cancellation of Marriage Due to Apostasy in Islamic Law and Human Rights: A Comparative Analysis of Indonesia and Malaysia," *De.Jure: Jurnal Hukum Dan Syar'iah* 17, no. 1 (2025): 33-51, <https://doi.org/10.18860/j-fsh.v17i1.31465>.

right and represents an essential aspect of all freedoms that the UN will prioritize”.¹⁸ Consequently, the right to information became an internationally recognized right, regulated under Article 19 of the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which stated that:

*“Everyone has the right to freely express their opinions and ideas. This right includes holding opinions without interference and seeking, receiving, and sharing information and ideas through any media, regardless of borders.”*¹⁹

The right to information is one of human right. It is inherent to the state as a form of accountability to its citizens. In democratic societies, this right becomes even more fundamental, as it enables every citizen to access and monitor factual information, thereby fostering transparency and public participation.²⁰ Indonesia recognizes the right to information, as stated in Article 28F of the second amendment to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (UUD NRI 1945):

“Everyone has the right to communicate and access information to develop themselves and their social environment. They have the right to seek, obtain, possess, and store information using all available channels”.

Roy Gregory and Philip Giddings have categorized human rights into two types: substantive rights and procedural rights.²¹ Substantive rights encompass the first generation of human rights, which include civil and political rights, such as the right to information. They also include second-generation human rights, which focus on economic, social, and cultural rights, including the rights to health and education.²² Additionally, substantive rights incorporate third-generation rights, often referred to as solidarity rights, such as the right to a healthy environment and the right to development. The second category of rights is procedural rights. Gregory and Giddings have categorized the rights in this area into two distinct parts:

- a. The right to good administration, which includes equal and reasonable treatment from public officials in fulfilling the aforementioned substantive rights.
- b. The right to submit a complaint or objection (right to complain), the right to be heard, and receive compensation if you experience losses due to government action (right to have corrective action).

As part of the implementation of the existing Law on Public Information Disclosure in Indonesia, the government has established an independent institution known as the Information

¹⁸ Numuk Febriananingsih, “Keterbukaan Informasi Publik Dalam Pemerintahan Terbuka Menuju Tata Pemerintahan Yang Baik,” *Jurnal Rechts Vinding: Media Pembinaan Hukum Nasional* 1, no. 1 (2012): hlm. 152, <https://doi.org/10.33331/rechtsvinding.v1i1.110>.

¹⁹ Smith et al., *Hukum Hak Asasi Manusia*, 101.

²⁰ Al-Fatih Sholahuddin and Zaka Firma Aditya, “The Beginning of the Human Rights 5th Generation: A Lesson from Covid-19 Outbreak in Indonesia,” *Jambe Law Journal* 7, no. 1 (2024): 59-89, <https://doi.org/10.22437/home.v7i1.339>.

²¹ Zainal Muttaqien, Dicky Risman, and Susi Dwi Harijanti, “Implementasi Pelayanan Publik Di Bidang Pendidikan Tinggi Sebagai Upaya Pemenuhan Hak Asasi Manusia Prosedural Di Universitas Padjajaran” (Bandung, 2010).

²² Jumriani Nawawi. (2022). Legal Protection of Personal Data Based on Regulation In Indonesia. *Jurnal Al-Dustur*, 5(1), 96-106, <https://doi.org/10.30863/jad.v5i1.2581>

Commission to resolve disputes related to information.²³ The resolution of information disputes by the Information Commission, as outlined in the Law on Public Information Disclosure, pertains to the second type of procedural rights: the right to complain, the right to be heard, and the right to seek corrective action. These rights are particularly important for individuals and communities when interacting with the state or government. The public has the right to 'file a case' through an impartial arbiter. It is essential for the community to feel assured that public power is exercised fairly and in accordance with the law and principles of justice. This includes the right to a fair hearing before the decision-maker and the right to receive a genuine opportunity to present their case.²⁴

The right to information is recognized as both a human right and a constitutional right of the Indonesian people. This recognition emphasizes that the right to information is inherent to every individual, both as a citizen and as a person.

Information Disclosure in Various Countries

1. Sweden

Sweden has long been recognized for ensuring access to information, with guarantees in place since 1776.²⁵ In Sweden, the responsibility for providing access to public information extends beyond public institutions. It also includes any group tasked and authorized by the government, as well as organizations trusted to distribute public funds. This encompasses private business entities that process or store public records. When an individual requests data, the party responsible for that data must promptly provide it to the requester. Access to this information is generally unrestricted, with the only limitations being those that fall into specific exception categories. Additionally, this data is provided at no cost. If immediate retrieval of requested information is not possible, the applicant must be shown the information as soon as possible. The applicant has the right to copy anything that they have read, seen, or heard, and to temporarily possess the recording. Additionally, the applicant is entitled to obtain a copy in any format.²⁶ In Sweden, gaining insight into government procedures is primarily achieved through transparency. An interesting aspect of the transparency law there is that applicants do not need to provide a name or specify the intended use of the information.²⁷

In Indonesia, similarly, certain exceptions to information disclosure rules exist. Public access to information is limited under specific circumstances when deemed necessary:

- a. National security, including relations with other countries or international organizations.
- b. The central fiscal or monetary policies of a country.
- c. The official responsibilities of authorities to conduct inspections, controls, or other forms of supervision.

²³ Muhaimin, "Implementasi Kebijakan Keterbukaan Informasi Publik," *Jurnal Ilmu Administrasi Negara ASIAN (Asosiasi Ilmuwan Administrasi Negara)* 11, no. 2 (2023): 31-45, <https://doi.org/10.47828/jianaasian.v11i2.158>.

²⁴ Radetzky, Michael Alexander. "The Impact of Artificial Technology on Authors of a Cinematographic Creation." *Hasanuddin Law Review* 10, no. 1 (2024): 21-42.

²⁵ Oliver Gavuzzi, "Public Access to Documents in Sweden and the EU An Examination and Comparison of Applicable Law" (UMEA University, 2015).

²⁶ Gavuzzi.

²⁷ Gavuzzi.

- d. The pursuit of justice in criminal prosecutions (law enforcement).
- e. Public economic concerns.
- f. The protection of personal or economic circumstances of individuals (personal data).²⁸
- g. The preservation of animal and plant species (environmental protection).²⁹

2. Canada

Canada is a leading example of how to effectively manage public information transparency and personal data protection. The Canadian Access to Information Act grants Canadian citizens, as well as individuals and businesses within Canada, the right to request and obtain copies of records held by government agencies. These records can include letters, memos, reports, photographs, films, microforms, plans, drawings, diagrams, maps, audio and video recordings, as well as machine-readable or computer-readable files. Government agencies are required to respond to such requests within 15 days.³⁰

In Canada, there is an institution called the Information and Privacy Commissioner (IPC of Ontario) that oversees information disclosure. What is particularly interesting about Canada is that the IPC employs an integrated model for managing personal data protection alongside public information accessibility.³¹ Similar to Indonesia, each Canadian province has an Information Commission. The key difference is that they possess freedom of information laws, and most provinces have commissioners responsible for enforcing these laws and monitoring compliance.³²

3. Japan

The Access to Information Act in Japan came into effect in April 2001. This law allows individuals and companies, both domestic and international, to request administrative documents held by the Administration Agency in either electronic or printed form. In November 2001, a subsequent law was enacted that expanded the scope of access to information regarding public services. Under this law, departments are required to respond to requests within 30 days.

Similar to Indonesia and Sweden, Japan has exceptions to its access to information rules. There are six main categories of exceptions in Japan. Documents can be withheld if they contain information about a specific individual unless that information is made public by law or custom, or if it is necessary to protect the life of a public official while performing their duties. Additionally, confidentiality applies to information related to a company that could harm its interests, or to information that is voluntarily provided as secret. Certain types of information are exempt from disclosure if they could jeopardize national security, international relations, or ongoing negotiations, or if they would hinder law enforcement efforts. Additionally, other

²⁸ Tuan, Tran Anh, and Tran Kien. "The Artist's Resale Right: Global Perspectives and Vietnam's Path to Protection under the EVFTA." *Hasanuddin Law Review* (2025): 183-208. <https://doi.org/10.20956/halrev.v1i2.6558>

²⁹ Gavuzzi.

³⁰ David David Banisar, "Freedom of Information around the World 2006: A Global Survey of Access to Government Information Laws."

³¹ "Komisi Informasi Pusat Kunjungi IPC Di Kanada Pelajari Model Integrasi," Antara, 2024, <https://www.antaraneews.com/berita/4377638/komisi-informasi-pusat-kunjungi-ipc-di-kanada-pelajari-model-integrasi>.

³² Alasdair Roberts, "Limited Access: Assessing The Health of Canada's Freedom of Information Laws" (Belfast, 1998).

exemptions apply to information related to public security or order, as well as internal discussions that could compromise the honest exchange of opinions or the neutrality of decision-making. Information that could endanger state or local government operations, including audits, inspections, and contracts, is also protected. However, the head of an agency can still choose to disclose information when there is a significant public interest in doing so.

Information Disputes Resolution Process

Public information disputes arise between public institutions and users concerning the right to access and utilize information.³³ Regarding the resolution of these issues, the Information Commission and the Courts are the two primary avenues that are utilized in Indonesia. Disputes resolution at the Information Commission occurs in two stages: mediation and non-litigation adjudication. Mediation involves resolving information disputes between the parties with the help of an information commission mediator. In contrast, adjudication is a formal process for resolving public information disputes through a trial conducted at the Information Commission, leading to a decision issued by the Commission. Before a public information dispute is addressed by the Information Commission, the Public Information Applicant must first submit a written objection to the superior of the Information and Documentation Management Officer. The response to this objection, received by the Public Information Applicant, will be evaluated to determine if it is satisfactory.³⁴

Disputes regarding public information can be settled through non-litigation adjudication by the Information Commission, but this can only occur if mediation efforts have been deemed unsuccessful. A decision made by the Information Commission based on a mediation agreement is final and binding.³⁵ In the event that either one of the parties or both of them do not submit an objection to the court, the judgment of the Information Commission is regarded to have permanent implications for the law. It is recommended that any disagreements about public information be resolved within a maximum of one hundred working days through the use of mediation and/or non-litigation adjudication that is carried out by the Information Commission.

Regulation Number 1 of 2013, which pertains to the method for resolving disputes involving public information, governs the procedures that are to be followed in order to resolve these issues at the Information Commission. A regulation issued by the Supreme Court in 2011 called Regulation Number 2 describes the procedures that should be followed in order to resolve disputes about public information in court. Not only does this rule identify the authority to arbitrate these issues, but it also outlines the procedure that must be followed in order to make objections to the court during the process. As an additional point of interest, the Supreme Court Regulation details the procedural laws that are relevant to various judicial environments,

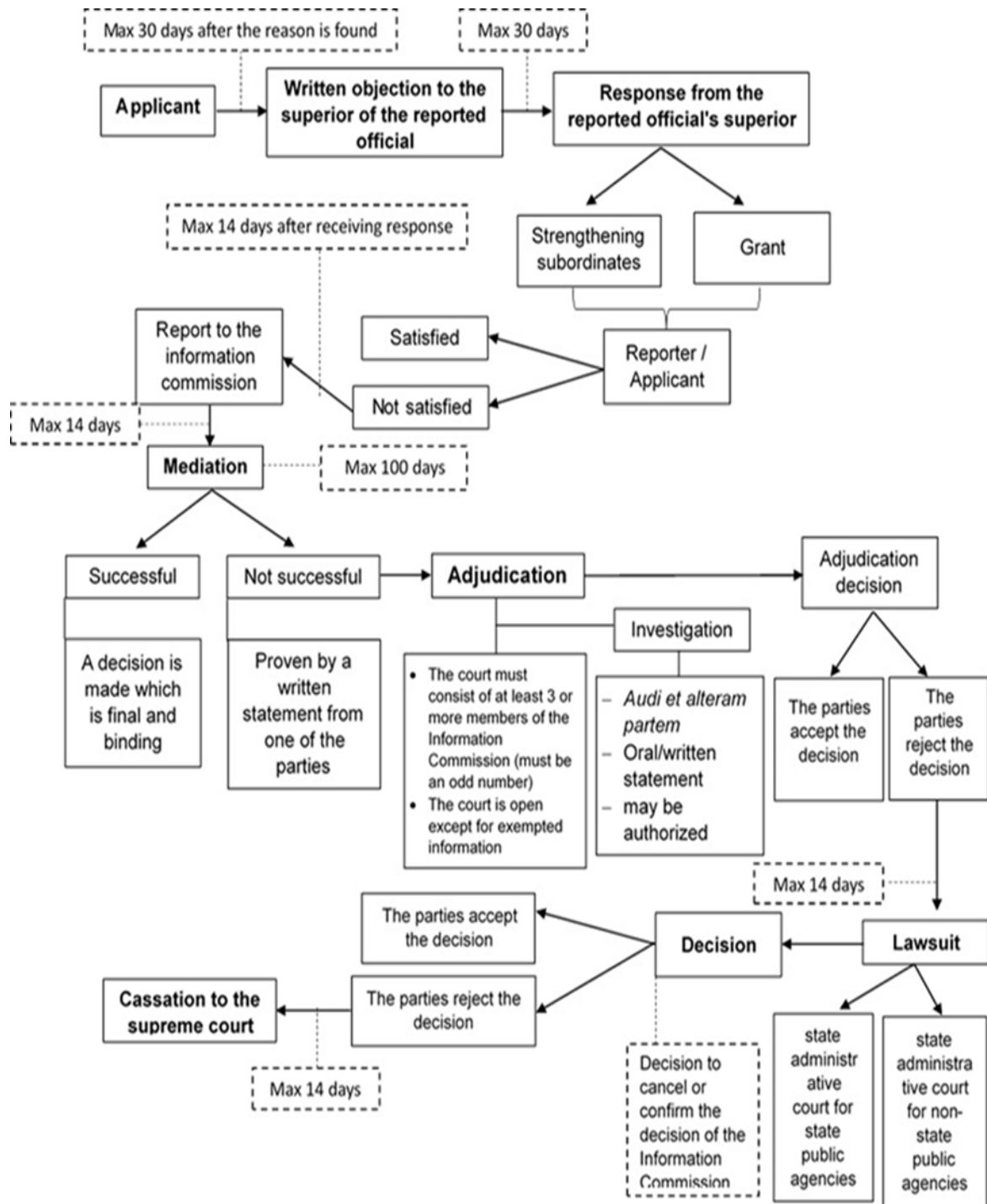
³³ Syahrul Mustofa, *Hukum Keterbukaan Informasi Publik Di Indonesia*, ed. Guepedia (Mataram: Guepedia, 2020).

³⁴ Cindyva Thalia Mustika, Suprpto, and Achmad Faishal, "Penerapan Asas Lex Superior Derogat Legi Inferior Dalam Penyelesaian Sengketa Informasi Publik," *Banua Law Riview* 3, no. 1 (2021): 87-97, <http://balrev.ulm.ac.id/index.php/balrev>.

³⁵ Republik Indonesia, "Undang-Undang Nomor 14 Tahun 2008 Tentang Keterbukaan Informasi Publik" (2008).

specifically general courts and state administrative courts. The process for resolving disagreements on public information is as follows:

Figure 1. Information Dispute Resolution Process in Indonesia.



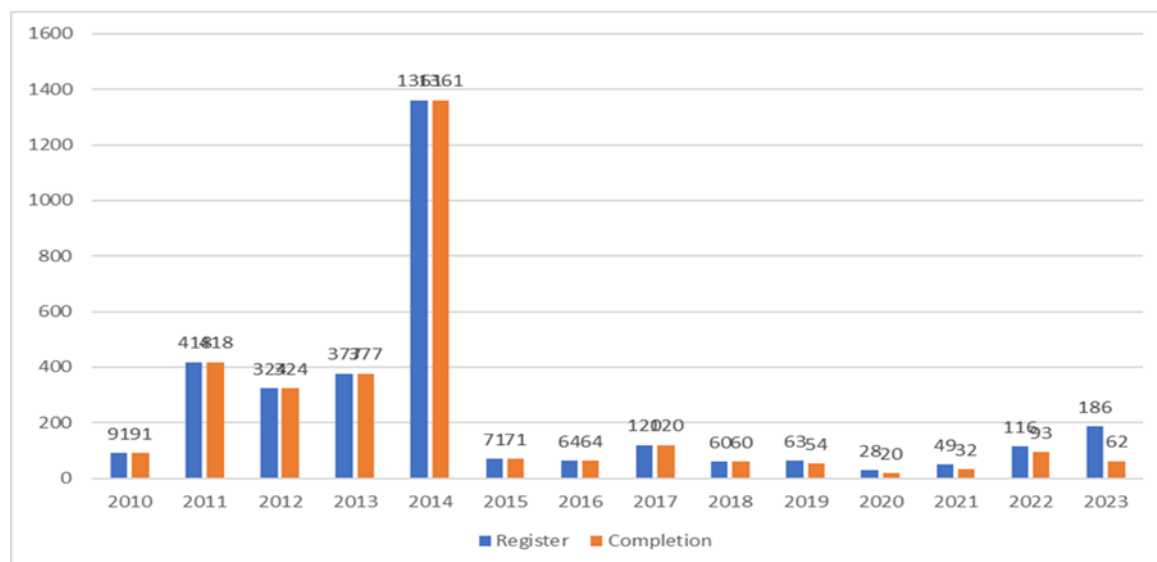
Source: Syahrul Mustofa (2020).³⁶

³⁶ Syahrul Mustofa, *Hukum Keterbukaan Informasi Publik Di Indonesia*. 157

The Data of Public Information Dispute in Indonesia

Since its inception, the Information Commission has resolved numerous public information disputes. The number of disputes varies significantly from year to year, as shown in the data from the Annual Report of the Central Information Commission.

Figure 2. Number of Cases at the Central Information Commission.

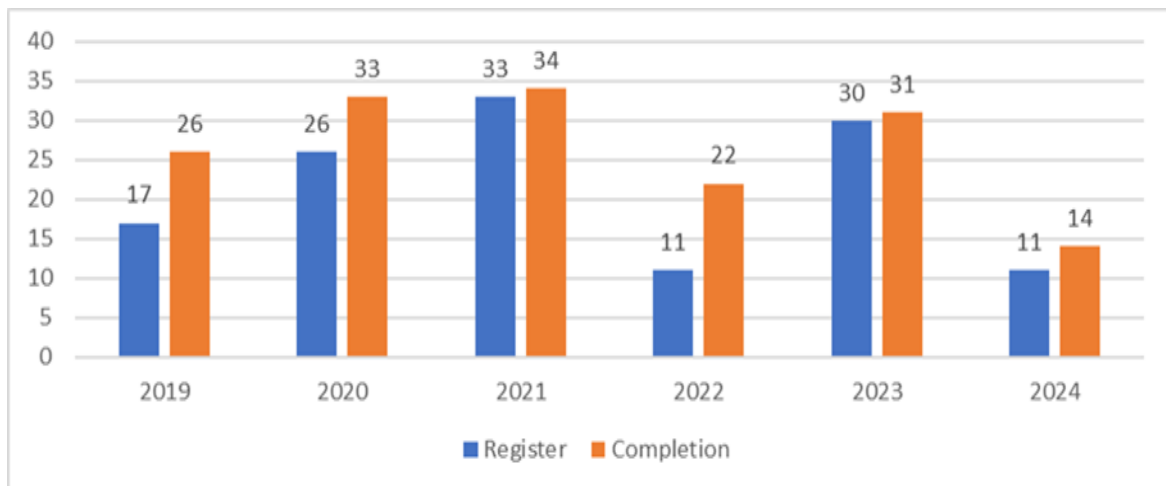


Source: The Annual Report of the Central Information Commission.

The Central Information Commission received a total of 3,328 cases between the years of 2010 and 2023, with 3,147 of those cases being satisfactorily settled. Taking into consideration that this figure just takes into account the Central Information Commission and does not take into account the thousands of cases that are handled by regional Information Commissions, this figure is very important. Certain matters that were resolved at the Central Information Commission are still being litigated in the courts. There were four decisions from the Central Information Commission that were appealed to the Administrative Court (PTUN) in 2023. These decisions were made out of 62 cases that were handled successfully. Not included in this are cases that have been brought before the Provincial Information Commissions. By way of illustration, the West Java Information Commission resolved 114 instances in the year 2013, with four of those cases being brought before the PTUN.

Due to the fact that the KIP Law was the cause for its establishment, the Information Commission has had difficulties in successfully settling conflicts. In the course of their investigations, numerous parties involved in information conflicts discovered that the Information Commission (KI) does not effectively handle their concerns. As a consequence of this, individuals frequently experience feelings of discontentment over the judgments that have been made by the Commission, and as a result, they take their cases to court, either in the District Court or the State Administrative Court. In some cases, these disagreements even reached the highest court in the land: the Supreme Court. This is something that may be seen in the directory of decisions that the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia has issued for the years 2019 through 2024:

Figure 3. Number of Information cases that continued to the Supreme Court.



Source: in the directory of decisions from the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia.

In the data that has been shown, the number of information disputes that have been brought before the Supreme Court is reflected. There were 26 cases in 2019, 33 cases in 2020, 34 cases in 2021, 22 cases in 2022, 31 instances in 2023, and 14 cases in 2024. In 2021, there were 34 cases, and in 2022, there were 22 cases. The lengthy process that an information applicant must go through in order to receive the information that they are looking for is also brought to light by this information. The procedure starts with a request for information to be made to the Public Information Disclosure Officer (PPID), which is then followed by the submission of an objection to the superior of the PPID official. After that, the case is brought before the Information Commission, where it is mediated and tried. After that, it is brought before the local court, and finally, it is brought before the Supreme Court.

CONCLUSION

The enactment of the Public Information Disclosure Act in Indonesia represents a significant milestone and a major aspiration for the advancement of democracy in Indonesia, ensuring transparent governance, and protecting human rights. This law also established a new institution called the Information Commission, which operates independently. The Information Commission is responsible for implementing the Law on Public Information Disclosure and its associated regulations, as well as resolving information disputes through mediation or non-litigation adjudication.

In its journey, the Information Commission has faced challenges in its journey, and its decisions have often left parties, particularly information applicants, unsatisfied. Many disputes regarding information have reached the Information Commission without being resolved, leading these issues to escalate to the Supreme Court. This situation is viewed as ineffective, as information applicants who initially sought quick access to information end up experiencing significant delays. It is expected that regulatory improvements will be made to ensure that the public is protected and granted timely and accurate

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